the majority of said committee: WHEREAS, The people of North Carolina have ever i the States, and entertain the most sincere desire for its preservation, and whilst, in the opinion of this suggested. General Assembly, the slaveholding States have suffered great wrong by some of the measures enacted at the last session of Congress, called the Compromise acts; yet, as these measures have become the abstain from the adoption of any other measure touchdanger its security or to destroy the guaranties of the

Congress at its last session, is in strict conformity with the provisions and requirements of the Constition of the United States, and if carried into execu-

States of the Union. ctear, demerate and parparts of good factor of good factor, defined and flagrant abuse of power as to demand of the freemem of North Carolina the most determined resismem of North Carolina the most determined lesis 19. Resolved, That it be and hereby is recommendand violated rights.

been passed by the Congress of the United States, quested to convene the General Assembly at such into consideration the solemn duties which we owe lations with the Federal Government.

ent to restrict all trading intercourse with the nonslaveholding States so long as there shall exist a well it therefore

Resolved. That it is expedient to impose an ad valowhich shall be brought in to and be offered for sale authorized and required, by and with the advice of the Council of State, to suspend the execution of such act both been faithfully executed.

ders, were ordered to be printed, and referred to the ed, viz: committee of the whole House, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Saunders, from the same committee, reported back to the House several series of resolutions, with The motion was agreed to.

the following resolutions, not as a minority report slave holding State. from the committee, but as an individual member of the majority of the committee was taken up for con- tion of the same from taxation. therefor. The resolutions were read as follows:

WHEREAS, the continual agitation of the various questions connected with the subject of negro slavery is fraught with the most serious and portentious holding States, feeling duly impressed with a sense of what are their rights, and determined to maintain and defend those rights by all constitutional and lawful means; and whereas, the Union of these States which was designed by its founders and adopted by the people of the respective States " in order to establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to them and to us. their posterity." should be sustained and protected poses; and whereas, in case it should become necesde conventions : Therefore,

the people of the North have neither the constitudirectly or indirectly, either by legislative enactment meet and proper for the occasion. or social organization; and that all such interference

the territorial bills passed at the last session of Conauthorize and demand of the slaveholding States, tors with our domestic affairs. measures of retaliation as hereinafter suggested.

3. Resolved, That the owners of slaves in the District of Columbia, hold that kind of property under the guaranty of the Constitution, which declares that " no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law;" and that those who remove slaves from one slaveholding State to another, for the purpose of sale or settlement, are entitled under the Constitution, to all the rights and privileges of slave owners in the States where they may happen to be; that the abolition of slavery in said District of Columbia would further involve a gross breach of faith towards one of the slaveholding States; that such abolition in said District, or such interdiction of the removal of slaves from one slaveholding State to another, could be regarded in no other light than as a blow aimed at slavery in the States; as a report for himself: that the passage of either of these measures by Con-

last session of Congress, constituting what is generally termed "the Compromise," viz: The act admitting California as a State-the act establishing a ter-

5. Resolved, That the people of the slave-holding tected, and their liberties preserved. States, yielded much in some of the measures of that Resolved. That the Governor of this State is herepeople of the South cannot, ought not, and will not, quest that they lay them before their respective boquietly submit; and that, in case of such repeal, the dies. retaliatory measures on the part of the slave-holding States, hereinafter suggested, would be authorized and demanded by the occasion.

ANTI-RAIL ROAD RESOLUTIONS.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the Speaker announced the special order of the day, being Mr.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

6. Resolved, That any system of organized opposition to the execution of the said fugitive slave law in the non-slaveholding States, either by legislative enthe following preamble and resolutions as a report from actment, by police regulations, by lawless violence or by overawing demonstrations of physical force, the result of which shall be to render this law practical thereshed a lively and cordial attachment to the Union inoperative, will also justify and require of the slaveholding States, those retaliatory measures hereinafter

7. Resolved, That North Carolina entertains the most sincere and abiding attachment to the Union of these States; that we will maintain and defend the Union, and sustain the constituted authorities of the laws of the land, it is the duty of the South to ac- Government as long as the same can be done consistquiesce, so long as they shall be adhered to and en-forced in good faith; and so long as Congress shall shearing from the adoption of any other measures shall ing the institution of slavery, calculated either to enresort to every mode of redress not incompatible with the Constitution, before they should contemplate the Constitution; be it therefore the Constitution, before they should contemplate the Constitution; and that if disunion must alternative of disunion; and that if disunion must come, they should so act as to throw the responsibility on those who are disposed wantonly to insult us, and

8. Resolved, That in case Congress shall heretion in good faith is calculated to give security to slave property; and any failure on the part of the Federal Executive to enforce or any attempt on the part ing territorial governments, as to apply to them the of the judicial authorities of the free States to obstruct its execution, would not only constitute just the law providing for the surrender of fugitive slaves. cause of complaint on the part of the South, but or so change that law as to render it inefficient for would be such a gross dereliction of duty as could the accomplishment of the purposes designed by it, not fail to weaken those ties which bind together the or should pass any law for the abolition of the insti-2. Resolved, That the abolition of slavery in the terdicting the removal of slaves from one State to an-District of Columbia—the interdiction of the slave other,—it will then be the duty of the slave-holding trade between the States—the refusal to admit any States to send delegates to be appointed under authornew State into the Union, because of its recognition ity of law to a convention, the business and authority new State into the Union, because of its leedgalitton of the institution of slavery—the total repeal of the of which convention shall be to devise and recomof the institution of slavery—the total repeat of the mend to the said slave-holding States respectively tially to impair its force and efficiency—would, in the opinion of this General Assembly, amount to such a Constitution, as may be demanded by the exigencies opinion of this General Assembly, amount to such a clear, deliberate and palpable breach of good faith of the occasion, and, with a view to obtaining that

slaveholding States to uphold and maintain their just ed to the respective slave-holding States of the Union, to provide by law for the assembling of their Legis-3. Resolved, That whenever all or any one of the latures, for the purpose of regulating under the auacts mentioned in the foregoing resolutions shall have thority of law, the appointment of delegates to said Convention in case of such change by Congress of the Governor of this State be and he is hereby reneal or modification of the fugitive slave law as beime as in his wisdom shall seem fit, in order to take fore suggested, or the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or the interdiction of the remoto ourselves as freemen, and of our then existing re- val of slaves from one State to another; and in case of the necessity of holding such convention, each And whereas, it would be both proper and expedigates as it will be entitled to electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States, under grounded apprehension either as to the repeal of the the census just taken—the manner of apointing said fugitive slave act or its non-execution, and as there delegates to be regulated by law in each State as the now exists just grounds for such apprehensions; be Legislature thereof may provide-a majority of the delegates appointed to said Convention to constitute a quorum-the manner of voting to be regulated by rem tax upon all articles of merchandize of the growth, the Convention itself-and that it shall be the duty minafacture or product of the non-slaveholding States, of said Convention when assembled, to devise and recommend a series of retaliatory measures, not viowithin this State from and after the first day of Au- lative of the Constitution of the United States, to the gust next: Provided, however, the Governor shall be Legislatures of the slave-holding States for their adoption.

10. Resolved, That the following propositions law until the meeting of the next General Assembly, among others, be submitted to the notice of the slaveif it shall satisfactorily appear that the fugitive slave holding States as proper for the consideration of said Convention, in case its assemblage shall be necessa-The foregoing resolutions, on motion of Mr. Saun- ry, under either of the contingencies before suggest-

The passage of a law (preceded by an amendment of the State Constitution, when necessary) providing for reducing to a state of slavery, all the free negroes within their respective limits, in case they do not the consideration of which thay had been changed, leave the State within a certain prescribed periodand moved that they be laid on the table, to be taken and the further permanent provision of disallowing up on Monday next with the report of the committee. freedom to any colored person within the fourth degree.

The imposing a personal tax, either specific or ad Mr. Rayner wished to state that he did not concur valurem, by the State Legislatures on all person with the report of the majority, nor with the views of who sell goods, wares or merchandize, either the the minority. He stood by himself and presented manufacture or growth of, or purchased in, a non-

The granting of bounties by the respective States the House. He gave notice that when the report of to manufacturing capital and industry, and the exemp-

sideration he should move to substitute his resolutions The imposition of a ne-exect tax of so much per cent, on all monies expended in the non-slaveholding States, whether for purposes of travel or pleasure, the education of youth, and all purchases made in the same, whether in person or by order; and such other retaliconsequences; and whereas, the people of the slave- atory measures, the details of all of which to be regulated by law, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, as may be deemed a lvisable.

11. Resolved, That in case a majority of the slaveholding States, shall, through their respective Legislatures respond favorably to these propositions, then, in case of any change by Congress of the territorial laws of the last session, which shall apply the principles of the Wilmot Proviso, or of the repeal or modification, so as to render it incompetent for the purpountil time and experience have proven it to be utter- ses designed, of the fugitive slave law of the last ly incompetent to the answering of these great pur- session, or of such resistance generally to the execution of said fugitive slave law in the non-slaveholding sary for the slave holding States to resort to a redress States, as shall render it practically inoperative, or of of their grievances, growing out of Northern toter- the abolition of slavery by Congress in the District because with their domestic institutions, that can be of Columbia, or of the interdiction of the removal of much more effectually attained by unanimity and con- slaves from one State to another, the Governor of this cert of action than by local legislation or irresponsi- State be, and he is hereby requested to convene the Legislature of this State by proclamation, for the pur-1. Resolved, That the institution of slavery, as it pose of providing by law for the appointment of delexists in the Southern States, is a subject with which egates to represent this State in said proposed Convention of the slave-holding States, and of taking tional power nor the moral right to interfere, either such further steps in the premises as may be thought

12. Resolved, That whilst we are not to be unshould be resisted as an unwarranted assault upon our rights.

2. Resolved, That the territorial lands of the United States, whether purchased by the common trea- Southern States, or as to the course which should be sure, or conquered by the common arms, ought to pursued by Southern members of Congress upon this he free to the common enterprize, and open to the com- subject, did the causes of our complaint not exist, or mon emigration of all sections alike; that any dis- should they be hereafter removed, yet as the non-slavecrimination by Congress, which shall proscribe the holding States are so much more deeply interested in owners of any species of property peculiar to any sec-tion would be subversive of that "justice and domes-be, we therefore think that the Senators and Repretic tranquillity," and to those "blesings of liberty" sentatives in Congress from the slave-holding States which the Constitution was designed to "establish, should firmly oppose all increase of duties on foreign ensure and secure;" and that any amendment of importations as long as public opinion in the North shall tolerate fanatics in their resistance or evasion of gress, which shall make such discrimination, would the fugitive slave law, and the interference by agita-

13. Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit duly certified copies of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States; and that they be requested to lay them before their respective hodies, and also a copy to the Governor of each and every State in the Union, with a request that they be

aid before their respective Legislatures. On motion, the foregoing resolutions were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Avery gave notice that he should ask leave tomorrow to present a report from the minority of said

Mr. Hill, of Caswell, stated that he agreed neither with the majority nor minority of the committee. He asked leave to present the following resolutions,

Resolved, That the repeal or modification of the gress could not fail to exert a most injurious influ- fugitive slave law by the Representatives and Senaence on the institution of slavery throughout the tors of the non-slaveholding States, or if it be render-South, and would authorize and require of the slave- ed inoperative by the constituted authorities of the holding States, those retaliatory measures, hereinafter Northern States, will be conclusive evidence to the people of this State, that the aforesaid States desire 4. Resolved, That the series of acts passed at the and intend a dissolution of the Union; and therefore

will not hesitate to gratify them. Resolved, That whenever there is a repeal or modritorial government for Utah—the act for the adjust-ment of the 1 exas boundary—and the act establishing the territorial government of New Mexico—the act providing for the surrender of fugitive slaves—and whenever it is rendered inoperative by the constituted the act abolishing the slave trade in the District of authorities of the aforesaid States, the Governor of Columbia-having become the law of the land, and this State is hereby authorized and required to conobligatory on all sections, States, communities and venethe Legislature of this State at the earliest moment persons, ought to be obeyed; and the Executive after the happening of either of the aforesaid events. is bound by the most solemn obligation to see that in order to take into consideration the ways and they are enforced, should any resistance be offered to means by which the happiness of the people of North Carolina is to be advanced, their property pro-

Compromise" for the sake of conciliation and peace, by requested to forward a copy of these resolutions with scarcely a remunerating benefit in the passage to the Governor of each State in the Union, with a repeal of said (critical and passage) to the Governor of each State in the Union, with a repeal of said (critical and passage) to the Governor of each State in the Union, with a repeal of said (critical and passage) to the Governor of each State in the Union, with a repeal of said (critical and passage) to the Governor of each State in the Union, with a repeal of said (critical and passage) to the Governor of each State in the Union, with a repeal of said (critical and passage) to the Governor of each State in the Union, with a repeal of said (critical and passage) to the Governor of each State in the Union, with a repeal of said (critical and passage) to the Governor of each State in the Union, with a repeal of said (critical and passage) to the Governor of each State in the Union, with a repeal of said (critical and passage) to the Governor of each State in the Union, with a repeal of said (critical and passage) to the Governor of each State in the Union, with a repeal of said (critical and passage) to the Governor of each State in the Union, with a repeal of said (critical and passage) to the Governor of each State in the Union, with a repeal of said (critical and passage) to the Governor of each State in the Union (critical and passage) to the Governor of each State in the Union (critical and passage) to the Governor of each State in the Union (critical and passage) to the Governor of each State in the Union (critical and passage) to the Governor of each State in the Union (critical and passage) to the Governor of each State in the Union (critical and passage) to the Governor of each State in the Union (critical and passage) to the Governor of each State in the Union (critical and passage) to the Governor of each State in the Union (critical and passage) to the Governor of each State in the Union (critical and passage) to the Governor of each State in the Union (critical and passage) to the Governor of eac breach of faith on the part of Congress to which the people of the Suntage of the

er announced the special order of the day, being Mr.

Bridges' resolutions concern the North Carolina Railroad, which were read as follows: Resolved. That we, the Representatives of the free-men of the State of North Carolina, believe it inexpe-dient at the present time to build the North Carolina Rail Road, which was chartered by the Legisla-

Revolved, Therefore, That the President and Directors of the said Rail Road be requested to inform the individual Stockholders of said Rail Road thereof. Resolved, That we believe that the majority of the reemen of the State of North Carolina are opposed

to building said Rail Road at the present time. Resolved, That the Stockholders in the said 'North Carolina Rail Road Company" be respectfully requested to surrender their charter to the present Gen- these proceedings has prevented us from bringing them Mr. Pope offered the following resolutions as a substitute for the resolutions of Mr. Bridges:

to the propriety or impropriety of the passage of the North Carolina Railroad Bill by the last Legislature, On Tuesday the Resolutions of yet we are of opinion that circumstances have intervened since the passage of said bill, of which it is

charter should be abandoned on both sides. Resolved, That the present agitated and alarming on a credit of thirty years.

Resolved, That in our opinion, the advance in the value of labor for the last two years, has been such that the cost of building said road is greatly increased. the people of the State are so dissatisfied with said road, that not only will dissensions and distrust be likely to arise between the State and the Stockholders, but that no further aid from the State will be Bogle, A. H. Caldwell, D. F. Caldwell, Campbell, Chergranted to extend the said road in length, to build ry, Clanton, Cockerham, Davidson, Douthet, Drake, Dun-

lions of dollars be insufficient. Resolved, That a joint select committee consisting of five on the part of the House, and four on the part liam Hill, Jerkins, Jones, Kallum, Kelly, A. J. Leach, J. of the Senate be appointed, (the Senate concurring.) M. Leach, Locke, I ove, Marshall, Maultsly, McKay, Mcwhose duty it shall be to propose to said Railroad Lean, McMillan, Montgomery, Newsom, Jarham, Patter-Company at their next meeting, to abandon said char- son, Pegram, Pigott, Poole, I owers, Rayner, Rollins, ter, on the terms that said Company shall return to Ruffin, Russell, L. B. Sanders, R. M. Saunders, Saunder each Stockholder the amount paid in by him or her; son, Scott, Sharp, Sheek, Shinpock, Siler, Simmons, Sloan, and that the State of North Carolina shall pay all Steele, Stevenson, Stubbs, Thornburgh, Thornton, Tripp, reasonable expenditures incurred in regard to said road. Walton, Waugh, Webb, Wiggins, Wiley, B. F. Wil-Resolved, That in adopting the foregoing resolutions,

we regard ourselves in the light only of a partner to a contract, and in no other light is the proposition to be made to said Company. Mr. Jones said, that he had voted at the last session against the bill to incorporate the North Caroli-

na Rail Road Company. He felt it his duty to do so. He had now a very different duty to perform. The bill which he then opposed had become a law, by which the State entered into a contract with certain of her citizens. This contract he conceived he had no right to repeal, repudiate, or in any manner to imdid not desire to discuss the Resolutions now before the House, and moved to lay them with the amend- open to them.

ment, on the table. lay the resolutions on the table, which was decided in mittee on Negro Slavery. Messrs. Rayner and Hill, the negative-yeas 31, navs 84.

the resolutions, and on that question he called the subject, which will be found, together with the Re-Mr. Bridges remarked that he had no sort of ob-

ection to the amendment offered by Mr. Pope, but he thought his own resolutions more explicit. Mr. Leach of Davidson, addressed the House at ength in defence of the Central Railroad.

Mr. Bridges replied at length in support of his

Carolina Railroad. [This debate will be given hereafter.]

On motion of Mr. Stevenson, the House adjourned to 31 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION. Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Mizell occupied the floor and dignity. during the evening session. At a late hour the House adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

For the North Carolina Standard. A WORD TO OUR LEGISLATURE. MR. EDITOR: Allow me to request you to call the attention of the Legislature earnestly to an inconsis-

tency and incongruity in their measures.

If I am correctly informed, there is before them a bill or resolution of non-intercourse with those Northern and Eastern States, who continue the agitation of the slave question, or at least to tax all importations from those States. This is right, perfectly just-an act of self defence, and I conceive no patriot can vote against such an act. Give them the opportunity to do us justice, and if they persist in injustice cut loose the several standing committees, Mr. Giddings took from them either by total non-intercourse or by taxing occasion to denounce the fugitive-slave law in the bitevery article they send to our markets and every vessel that comes to our ports, so high, as to effect a total exclusion, until they come to their reason. Every article we now import from New England.

own State, if the producers had the means of bringing the articles manufactured or produced to market. The Western part of our State is our New England, our New York, our Ohio and Michigan. They sissippi, and Mr. Downs of Louisiana, appeared and can manufacture every article we import from New took their seats. No business of importance on England, and produce every article produced and sold hand. in our markets by the other States. But a barrel of flour can be brought from Gennessee or even Michigan, and sold in Halifax, Edgecombe, Wayne or sented the credentials of William'S. Messervey, a Duplin, cheaper than it can be brought from any coun- Delegate elect from New Mexico, which, after some ty as far West as Orange, in our own State. Vast quantities of Irish potatoes, far inferior in quality to such as are raised in Surry, Iredell and Forsythe, are brought from Maine and revolutionary Boston, and worth, the House then went into Committee of the sold in our Eastern counties, and as high as Wake, while the named counties cannot find a market for a bill; but after going into Committee, the House rebushel; and so of every article now consumed among

us, brought from the unfriendly States. Here is the inconsistency: They propose to cut off supplies which have come to be considered indispensable, before providing us the means of supply from our own citizens-for I learn many members profess to be anxious to destroy the prospect of intercommu-

nication by the State Railroad. with the people (I do not mean politicians,) of the "agitators" will not permit the law to stand undis-State, and I know that the great majority would justify extreme measures to compel the fanatics of the North to let us alone; but how can we act when divided among ourselves? The union and integrity of speak out. Their voice, if uttered now, may check

intercommunication. The proposed non-intercourse or Yankee tax, is to take place in some thirteen or fourteen months. Within that time energetic action may give to the whole seaboard the manufactures and produce of the rich and fertile counties of Orange and Guilford, and another the fugitive-slave law, in the severest terms; and it year open the wealth of the valley of the Yadkin. Then is North Carolina truly independent, and need ask for nothing from any part of the world. Independence and Internal Improvement cannot be separated, nor in any other way can we secure our STATE'S RIGHTS.

VERMONT. The long agony is over. The Fugitive Slave Law is made inoperative on the territory of 27,700, to wit: 7,117 whites, 20,544 slaves, and that is illumined by the ineffable brightness of "The 39 free negroes. The increase of white inhabitants Star That Never Sets "! (Any person desirous of ascertaining whence this quotation is derived, is referred to the newspapers containing returns of any is 3,340. Presidential election held in the State aforesaid, during the last twenty years.] If Vermont was South Carolina, we would say she had nullified. South Carolina is ULTRA—she insists upon her rights; Vermont is CONSERVATIVE—she is for withholding the Petersburg Nows. rights of others.

CALIFORNIA GOLD. The amount of the California ld received at the Fall for the last eleven months two and a half millions of slave law—has been almost enanimously re-elected dollars per month.

The Washington National Monument has reached an elevation of eighty feet from the surface of the ground.

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1850.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We devote the greater portion of our space to-day, eral Assembly on or before the first of January next. up to Thursday evening, but we shall endeavor to make an "even start" in our next issue. We shall nesolved, That without saying anything in regard state briefly, however, the substance of what was

On Tuesday the Resolutions of Mr. Bridges, of Franklin, came up for consideration as the special orour right and our duty to speak, and which render it der; and the House was at once launched upon the sea the true policy and interest both of the State of of discussion. On Wednesday the discussion was North Carolina and of the Stockholders, that said continued, and on Thursday, at about half past two o'clock, the House came to a vote on the indefinite condition of the United States renders it difficult, im- postponement of the Resolutions, having, on Tuesday, probable, and much to be deplored, if not impossible, refused to lay them on the table. The reader will for North Carolina to borrow two millions of dollars find these Resolutions in Tuesday's proceedings in to-day's paper.

The following is the vote by which, on Thursday, on motion of Mr. McLean, the Resolutions of Mr. Resolved, That in our opinion, a large majority of Bridges were indefinitely postponed. Those who voted to postpone indefinitely, are

Messrs. Adams, Amis, Avery, D. A. Barnes, Blow, branches to it, or to complete it, should the two mil- lap, Durham, Eaton, Erwin, Farmer, Fleming, Flynt, Foard, I onville, A. G. Foster, A. M. Foster, Gordon Harrison, G. W. Hayes, John Hayes, John H. Hill, Williams, and Winston-80.

Those who voted against postponing are. Messrs. Barco, Joshua Barnes, Bond, Boykin, Brazier, Bridges, Brogden, Cotten, Dickinson, Eure, Hackney, Herring, Samuel P. Hill, Jarvis, Johnston, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McCleese, Neill McNeill, Mizell, S. J. Person, T. J. Person, Pope, Rankin, Reinhardt, Sherrill, Sherard, Stowe, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor,

Thigpen, J. J. Williams, Wilson, and Winstead-36. The House was addressed, in the course of the discussion, by Messrs. Jones, Leach, of Davidson, pair. The stockholders had gone forward in the ac- Bridges, Stevenson, Mizell, Samuel J. Person, Sauntive performance of their part of the contract—they had surveyed the country through which the Road ders of Wake, Martin, Brogden, Sherard, Cotton, will pass, at a considerable expense, and the Direc- Cherry, Winston, Bond, Wilson, Pope, Drake, Ertors will in a few days be here to locate the Road. win, Fleming, and Taylor. This discussion elicited It was now his plain duty, as a citizen and as a Rep- a fine display of talent, and excited a very general resentative, to lend a willing hand to the work upon which the State has entered. He cherished the honor of his native State as one of the brightest orna- auditors of both sexes while it was going on. We ments that adorns her character, and he would do no hope the gentlemen who participated in it will write act which could call that character in question. He out their remarks for publication. Our columns are

On Tuesday, Gen. Saunders submitted to the The question was taken on Mr. Jones motion to House of Commons the majority Report of the Com-Mr. McLean moved the indefinite postponement of of Caswell, also submitted Resolutions on the same port of the majority, in Tuesday's proceedings.

On Wednesday, Mr. Avery submitted in the Commons, and Mr. Clark in the Senate, the minority Report of the Committee, affirming the right of secession. These Reports and Resolutions were ordered to be printed, and the whole question will come up Mr. Person of Moore, gave his views of the North | for consideration and discussion on Monday or Tuesday next. We shall publish the minority Report in our next.

> No debate of general interest has yet taken place in the Senate. That body is proceeding quietly with its business, which it despatches with equal decorum

> We hope the two Houses will act at the earliest practicable period on the Slavery question. The eyes of the Union are now on North Carolina; and the people of the State demand that their voice be expressed in unmistakable tones on this absorbing question. Action is the word!

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday last, no business of importance was transacted.

In the House on the same day, during the debate on the proposition to refer the President's Message to terest terms. He declared the free States would resist it to the death.

Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, briefly replied, decan be raised of as good quality, and as cheap in our nouncing the sentiments of Giddings as treasonable and infamous.

In the Senate, on Tuesday last, Mr. Foote of Mis-

In the House, on the same day, Mr. Bowlin preexplanation from Mr. Bowlin, were referred to the Committee on Territories. On motion of Mr. Wentfused to take up the bill.

Thus far Congress has transacted no business of general interest. The Committees have, however, been announced, and the two Houses will soon go to work. No motion has yet been made to repeal or alter the fugitive-slave law, but this matter will doubt-This policy is suicidal. I have much intercourse less come up at an early period. The Freesoilers and the State can only be perfected by easy and frequent this spirit of aggression and save the Union.

> The Washington Republic, the National Intelligencer, and the Washington Union all denounce the unconstitutional action of Vermont in relation to Legislature will repeal the law.

> WHITE AND BLACK-PROPORTION. The census of Marengo county, Alabama, shows a total population We are indebted to the Hon, William A. Graham,

> Secretary of the Navy, for a pamphlet copy of his

Report. This Report is spoken of by the papers of

various sections as highly creditable to that Depart-

ment of the Government. The Hon. James M. Mason-author of the fugitive to the Senate for six years from the State of Virginia.

So says our Washington Correspondent.

WHAT GEORGIA WILL DO.

from Savannah, Georgia, says: and territorial questions thoroughly. They now and derstand their duties and their rights; and while they propose to establish a Periodical to be called are ready to discharge the one, they will promptly "THE RANDOLPH MACON MAGAZINE;" derstand their duties and their rights; and while they are ready to discharge the one, they will promptly exact the other. Indeed, great as is their devotion to the Union, I do not believe that Congress or the northern people could with any degree of safety to the Union, withhold from them any, even the least of their rights. The excitement throughout the South, intense at all times has been increased by the opposition which the northern people have offered to the fugitive-slave law. Should that law be repealed, or its virtue destroyed by the opposition of the free States, there are but few southern men, however the patrons of this Institution to give us their support,

would not have broken with their northern brethren

if it had not been passed, yet, as it is now the law,

they would resist its repeal at the hazard of a dissolu-

tion of the Union. In this I cannot be deceived.

The convention will assemble on the 10th of December, or Tuesday week. Its action, of course, cannot be predicted with certainty, but I feel sure it will be such as the honor of the State and the rights of the South would dictate. In regard to the past and tuture action of Congress, it will probably declare the "haunts of the muses" where once they dwelt, and that the State acquiesces in the recent Compromise, however unsatisfactory portions of it may be; but that if the fugitive law is repealed, or rendered useless by the action of the northern States, or slavery abolished in the district of Columbia without the consent of their own institutions, and shoul our new creation into southern States, or the Wilmot Proviso applied to the dence upon a task of such startling magnitude, we feel present or future Territories, or any State refused admission into the Union because its constitution tolerates slavery, the people will then resist, even though that resistance should lead to a dissolution of the Union. The convertion will probably further recommend to the legislature and the people of the State to foster and build up our manufacturing interests, to multiply our railroads, and colleges, and churches, prompt attention. develop our resources, and habituate themselves to live and learn at home. Such a policy would have From the F. L. Society: the effect of stimulating internal improvements of all kinds, and of teaching northern agitators, by establishing practical non-intercourse, a lesson which they would not forge; soon. Some have also supposed that the convention will recommend the imposition of a tax upon all articles, after they get within the jurisdiction of the State, as may have been grown or manufactured in those northern States which oppose the execution of the fugitive-slave law. It is possible, and I may say probable, that such a recommendation will be made. But more of this anon."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The latest intelligence from the Legislature of this State is as follows. We copy from the Telegraphic despatch of the Charleston Courier, dated Columbia,

"In the House, Mr. Jones advocated non-State action, but asserted that Greenville was ready for any action that may be determined on. Mr. Chesnut was opposed to the present action of a separate State, but was ready to co-operate with other Southern States in any measure which they would suggest for the protection of the South. He advocated the necessity of sending Delegates to the Southern States to induce them to send a representation to a Southern Congress, and believed the time had arrived when such a measure was necessary. Such a Congress would form a Constitution and a Southern Confederation, and in the event, which he did not anticipate of non-action, Carolina can and will fall back upon her sovereignty, and secede perse. Mr. McCrady was against the immediate action of the State, but said that all necessary military preparation should be resorted to for her defence. Mr. Memuringer has the floor for to-morrow."

THE APPOINTMENTS OF BISHOP IVES. The Bishop expects to pass a few weeks at the house of Mr. John S. Eaton, near Henderson, Granville county, that he may be able to supply services to the vacant parish at that place. In the meantime, however, he designs visiting the neighboring parishes in the following order: 4th Sunday in advent, St. John's. Williamshorough. 2d Sunday after Christmas, St. Stephen's, Oxford. number of pupils is limited, persons desirous of securing 2d Sunday after epiphany, Emanuel ch., Warrenton. places must make early application. For circulars con-

4th Sunday after epiphany, Louisburg. Catechism, Confirmation, and the Holy Communion,

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. What time establishes and consecrates, what experience adopts and confirms, what all men in all places unite in saying is good and valuable, is so, no doubt. A popularity of this sort fixes in society its roots so deep and strong, that time cannot destroy it. The success which has attended this medicine for several years past, have overcome the prejudices of all respectable men, and the article has taken a stand among the first class of discoveries and

[From the Boston Post.] Dr. S. W. Fowle, 138 Washington Street, has an ar-Dr. S. W. Fowle, 138 Washington Street, has an art ticle entitled as above, which we believe is the best pre-him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff. paration hitherto discovered for the cure of colds and other consumptive complaints. Having tested this medicine, we can speak with confidence as to its salutary effects in removing colds and other complaints incident to this season of the year.

eradicates the disease for which it is recommended.

MARRIED. In Goldsborough, on Thursday morning the 5th inst., by the Rev. Ira T. Wyche, Dr. Charles F. Dewey, formerly of this City, to Miss Harriett Borden.

NO HUMBUG!

BRUCE'S Improved .Worticeing Machine.

SHOULD be in every CARPENTER'S SHOP in the State. It will Mortice through 8 inches, with the greatest possible ease, and is worked by either hand or foot. Price 40 dollars Complete. Address Post Paid, HENRY G. BRUCE. Raleigh, N. C.

December 9th, 1850.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, CEDAR ROCK, Fraillin County, N. C. D. S. RICHARDSON, Principal. C. H. SPOCKWELL, Assistant.

THE Spring Term for 1851, will commence or the 13th day of January. The New Academy will be dedicated on that day. The Students are carnestly requested to be present. For a circular containing particulars, apply to the Principal, at Belford P. O., Nash County.

. The Tarborough Press, Raleigh Register, Biblical Recorder, and North State Whig, will please insert the above till the 1st of February, and send accounts to D. S. Richardson.

A NEW BOOK STORE.

POMEROY & O'NEAL, No. 16, Fayetteville Street, Opposite the Post Office, RALEIGH, N. C.

RE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books generally-Aunuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationary of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices, and which we are confident will give satisfaction Call and examine. W. L. POMEROY, J. W. O'NEAL

December 9, 1850.

NEW ARRIVAL. TUST received a few setts of nandsome Girandoles; also Silver and Plated Spoons and Forks. Call at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewelry Store.

On hand a large assortment of Fine Razors, Pocket

and Pen Knives, and Scissors. Warranted to be good. PALMER & RAMSAY. December 9th, 1850.

Bank of the State of North Carolina-A DIVIDEND of five per cent on the Capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the fast six months—payable at the l'rincipal Bank on the first Monday in January next, and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter.

C. DEWEY, Cachier.

Raleigh, December 11th, 1850.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850.

QLASS JARS,—30 dozen assorted low priced Jars for Preserves and Confectioners use, for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Aug. 27, 1850.

PROSPECTUS OF

A Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writing The Randolph Macon Magazine. "The Southern people have examined the slavery Macon College. The students of Randolph Macon

States, there are but few southern men, however the patrons of this Institution to give us their support, conservative, who would not join with Mr. Cheves and aid us in an undertaking in which their sons and in establishing a southern confederacy. Though they wards are so much interested, not only because it is do-would not have broken with their northern brethren dent has access, but also because it is to be a means of

their improvement in composition.
We call upon the Ministers of the Virginia and North Carolina Conferences, by whose labors our classic walls have been raised, to aid us in an undertaking which will present the spirit of Randolph Macon in a tangible form, and advance its reputation abroad.

We call upon the Alumni of this Institution to encourse

age the publication of a periodical that will issue from around which cluster the most pleasant recollections. We call on the patrons of education to rouse by their encouragement, the slumbering powers, and nerve the energies of young men who are preparing for usefulness. We call upon Southern public generally to encourage Maryland, or the slave trade interdicted between the birth, and whilst we trust we enter with becoming diffi-

> TERMS The Magazine will be published about the middle of each month, January and July excepted; and contain 24 pages octavo at \$1 50 per annum in advance. Communications addressed to the agents will secure

From the W. L Society : WM. H. CHRISTIAN, JOHN H. GUY, HENRY F. DRAKE, JOHN S. LONG, HENRY W. WINGFIELD, WM. M. ROBBINS.

AGENTS. Rufus R. Pegues, R. M. Mallory. Jas. O'Hanlon, and Jacob Palmer. Editors will oblige us by giving the above an insertion.

New Books.

COOT Prints of the Creator \$1,25. The Home Altar by Rev. Charles F. Deems, 75 cts. The Eminent Dead or Triumph of Faith in the Dying Hour, \$1,00. The Angel World, a Poem by Philip James Bailey,

Author of Festus, 50 cts Life of John Randolph of Roanoke by Hugh A. Garland 2 vol. Muslin, \$3,50. History of the Polk administration by Lucien B. Chase,

Annals of the Queens of Spain by Mrs. Anneta George, 2 vol. cloth 1,50. Lives of Literary and Scientific Men of America, Ways of the Hour by J. Fenimore Cooper, \$1,25.

The Lily and the Fatom of the Huguenots in Florida, by W. Gilmore Simms. Life here and there by N P. Willis The Vale of Cedars by Grace Aguilar. The Earl's Daughter, by Rev. W. Sewell.

Just received and for sale by POMEROY & O'NEAL. December 9, 1850.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. THE winter session of Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's School for young Ladies will begin on Thursday, 9th of January : Board and Tuition. Music on Piano or Guitar. Use of Instrument for practice, 5 00 Drawing, . . 10 00 French. 10 00 Latin. -Washing per session, When two or more pupils come from the same family the charge for washing will be \$2 50 for each. As the

taining all necessary information, address Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsborough N. C. Dec- 11, 1850. The Raleigh Register, Wilmington Chronicle, Favetteville Observer, and Newbernian, will insert once a

week for four weeks. NOTICE.

AKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan . County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said blessings of the age and when restored to in season, negro is of a light complexion, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in troot. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take

Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850.

Dan River Institute, YANCEYVILLE, N. C.

THE Spring session of this School will commence on Tuesday, the 7th of January. Board in the village and vicinity, from \$6 to \$7 per A. C. LINDSAY, Teacher of Lunguages,
B. GOULD,

Teacher of Muthematics. December 11, 1850.

13-1t.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD. Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Fancy Articles, &c. &c. TAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods-to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers, and the public generally, and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms. Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1850.

The State Botanic Medical Society WILE hold an adjourned meeting in the Christian Chapel, in the City of Raleigh, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon of Wednesday on the 18th instant. The friends of Medical Reform, in and out of the General Assembly, are invited to attend. WESLEY HARTSFIELD, Sec'ry. Dec. 11.

Hats and Caps. MOLESKIN, Beaver, Otter, California, Angelia Plush, and Fur Hats, Gents, Boys, and Childrens Sup Cloth, Prince De Joinville Fine Military, and Jeuny Lind Caps, just received and for sale by R. TUCKER & SON.

Sept. 21st, 1850. Received by Express this Day LOT OF FINE FRENCH MERINOES, Assorted Colors.

Also, a lot of Jenny Lind Trimmings. EVANS & WILLIAMS. Nov. 6.

NOTICE. PPLICATION will be made to the present session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, for the passage of an Act to incorporate the Caswell Mutual Fire Insurance Company. MANY CITIZENS. Caswell County, December 7th, 1850. 13—2w.

NOTICE. PPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of A North Carolina, now in session, to incorporate Crane's Creek Burial Ground, in the County of Moore

December 7, 1850. 2000 lbs. Sperm and Tailow Candles, Best Brands, just received by R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, Sept. 21st, 1850 AMP OIL, Burning Fluid, and Phosgene Gas; a

good supply expected by next freight Train.